

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON,

IN STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.

Editor & Proprietor

VOL. XVIII.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

NO. 7.

THE DEMOCRAT

is published every Saturday Morning.

Terms.

SUBSCRIPTION—THREE DOLLARS in advance; Four Dollars if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first week; Five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal reductions will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed, on short notice and at reduced rates.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

AN ACT to amend, and supplementary to, the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the U. States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the U. States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the U. States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time, and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal, or by arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act shall such fugitive escape whether with or without the consent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to; in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid for that purpose, and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State, within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing,

acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistrate or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whatsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person in doing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offense may have been committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offense may have been committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceeds are to be before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not be to the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant; with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for any other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practical, and paid by such claimant, his agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or to the District of Columbia, shall escape from such service or labor, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing,

the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or to the District of Columbia, shall escape from such service or labor, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge, in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, as indicated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of either or both of the said records, either or both of the said certificates, or of other evidence authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of either or both of the said records, either or both of the said certificates, or of other evidence authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned.

Approved September 18, 1850.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

Whereas the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution, was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government;

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California, shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature, or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall any resident proprietor, who is a citizen of the United States be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of this State.

Approved September 9, 1850.

HON. A. B. DAWSON.—This gentleman is on the Union track for Congress in the lower District. We do not believe there is a prominent man in the 4th District more favorably known than Judge Dawson, either as a public servant, private citizen, or devoted Christian. It is singular that when such men as Dawson, Freeman, Brown and Nibbs, men who have always been consistent democrats, are the Union candidates for Congress in this State, the Union movement should be termed a "new phase of whiggery."—Lauderdale Republican.

"MADAM," said old Roger to his boarding-house keeper, "in primitive countries beef is often the legal tender; but madam, I have emphatically thrusting his fork into the steak, all the law in Christendom could not make this 'beef tender.' He looked around the board for encouragement, and found it in the fact that all the boarders who ate the beef held their jaws."

Young ladies who are always observed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invincible make good wires, and always select good husbands—a fact.

THE ELECTION FOR MEMBERS TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

A little more than four weeks from to-day the people of the State will be called on to cast their votes for members to the State Convention, to be held in this city on the second Monday in November next. What is to be the policy of the said Convention, under the control of its immediate friends and advocates, could they obtain an ascendancy there, is not yet clearly defined. We are informed by the Legislature, in the act calling a convention of the people, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Quitman, that the said convention, when assembled, "shall proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the government and people of the State of Mississippi; to devise and carry into effect means of redress for the past, and to adopt such means for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protecting its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded." What views the members may take of the relations between the Federal Government and that of Mississippi, are not indicated. But one thing appears to be unanimous to be disregarded, and that is, there is something in their relations of an aggressive character, on the part of the Federal Government, and which must be redressed; and that there is also something threatened of future encroachment on the rights of Mississippi against which "certain security" is to be required by the State. How deep may be the injury in the estimation of the friends of the convention, and what can remedy it, and what course the State is to pursue in this redress be denied, are left wholly to conjecture so far as our opponents are concerned. The grievances, the threatened encroachment, the redress, and the certain security, are matters about which we think we have not yet been sufficiently informed by those whose decision to the South has impelled them to the call of a convention.

We have often asked, but have not yet been answered, what course will it be advisable for the State to pursue, if the "redress" demanded, and "security" claimed, should be withheld by the General Government? and what will it be necessary for her to do, to vindicate her sovereignty?

Practical people know well, that redress and security may often be demanded without being granted, and if this should be so in the present case, what is the State to do? Are not these, enquiries which should be made by every voter, and should not every candidate for the convention be required to answer them? If there should be injuries inflicted upon a State, of sufficient magnitude to require a formal convention, to seek redress and security, does it not seem that those who make the call, are not to be satisfied by a refusal on the part of the Federal Government, to meet their demands? It seems to us, after all this formality of preparation to demand some thing of the Federal Government, some definite course must be intended, if these demands be disregarded. What is that definite course? Is it secession, or is it submission? Who will support that able and distinguished man will enter a contest, as warmly and so seriously, with the Federal Government, and then, if disappointed in their demands, submit without a struggle? Is it not their first purpose to vindicate the sovereignty of the State, by separating her from the Union, and in forming a distinct and separate republic? The free voters of Mississippi should not permit such inquiries to go unanswered by Southern Rights' candidates. Let those who really prefer the Union as it is, with the continued existence of the present relation between the Government of the United States and that of Mississippi, to secession or disunion, with a dark and uncertain future, examine the candidates scrupulously and diligently before they give their votes to any Southern Rights' Register.

The following is going the rounds of the newspapers, credited to the St. Louis Revue, it is good, but the Revue has no property in it. We have frequently heard Dan Marble, tell the story, years ago.

Two men were seated at a table in Nashville, drinking ale and eating crackers and cheese. Their conversation at length turned upon large cheese.

"That was a very large cheese," presented to Andrew Jackson," said one.

"Yes, it weighed one hundred pounds and upwards," answered the other.

A young gentleman who was sitting reading a newspaper in the same room inquired—

"How much did you say, sir?"

"One hundred and upwards," answered the other.

"That is about half as large as some that my father makes in this country," was the young man's reply; "these cheese generally averages two hundred pounds."

"Two hundred pounds!" exclaimed the strangers, in perfect astonishment. "Why, how does he manage a dairy, capable of making such an enormous cheese?" inquired both simultaneously.

"Very easy," replied the young man; "he has an extensive trough, leading down the side of a large hill on his place, and half down there is an immense vat; the cows are milked in the trough, and the same runs into this reservoir, about middle way on the side of the hill."

Leaving the strangers to digest this description, the young man coolly laid down the paper and walked off. Presently the landlord stepped in.

"Do you know that young man who left the room a few minutes since?" inquired one of the strangers.

"Yes, sir," said the landlord; "he is the son of a dairy owner in this country."

"What is his character for truth and veracity?" inquired the strangers.

"I never heard it doubted," replied the landlord.

"My reason for asking you," said the stranger, "is that he has been telling us that his father manufactures cheese at his dairy, in this country, which averages two hundred pounds."

"I don't know anything about the weight of his cheese," answered the landlord, "but I know that his old man runs, at the bottom of the hill, two saw mills, which are driven the whole year around by the whey which runs from his cheese press."

"Will you be so kind as to order our horses?" quietly remarked the travellers.

A BROADSIDE INTO BUNKUM! THE DISTRICT SLAVE TRADE BILL AND ITS PENALTY.

Of all the humbugs, of all the ridiculous canes for bunkum declamation we have ever seen, we think the District Slave Trade Bill is the most shallow and ridiculous. Just think of it! After the South, except Maryland, has been excluded from the slave trade in the District of Columbia for HALF A CENTURY by the identical penalty attached to this bill, it does seem ridiculous and the extreme of folly to try to get up an excitement about it now. Even the identical penalty prohibited the slave trade in the District Territory in the bill providing for a territorial Government.

We find the following section:

"Sec. 7. From and after the establishment of the aforesaid government, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said Mississippi territory, from any port or place, without the limits of the United States, or to cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves, and every person bringing any slave or slaves, and every person so offending and being thereof convicted before any court within the said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of any person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave so imported or brought, shall thereupon become entitled to and receive his or her FREEDOM.—That Miss. Code, page 55.

The Natchez Courier makes the appropriate remarks upon the subject we copy below. Verily, the contents of the overlying "Democratic" State Rights' Quitman, secession, disunion party are the Rip Van Winkles of modern times!

"In the second section of the act of the 19th of December, 1791, the State of Maryland declared, 'that all that part of the territory called Columbia, lying within the limits of that State shall be and the same is hereby acknowledged to be forever ceded to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the treaty and effect of Sec. 8, Art. 1st of the Constitution'—with this proviso—

"Provided that the jurisdiction of the laws of this State over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until Congress shall by law provide for the government thereof under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article in the Constitution before recited."

Retaining still under this provision, the power of legislation, Maryland, in November, 1790, enacted a statute, one section of which prescribes as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful, from and after the passage of this act, to import or bring into this State, by land or by water, any negro, mulatto, or other slave, for sale, or to reside within this State; and any person brought into this State as a slave, contrary to this act, if a slave before, shall thereupon cease to be the property of the person or persons importing or bringing such slave within the State and shall be free."

By an act, approved Feb. 17, 1801, Congress assumed complete jurisdiction of the District, and among other things declared:

"That the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by it."

The Maryland Statute of 1793 was in force in 1801, when Congress thus adopted it for that part of the District, and it is believed that it is yet in force in that State.

It is unnecessary to remark upon what were the laws governing the Virginia portion of the District, since the whole territory ceded by the State was retroceded to her a few years since, so that nothing now remains of the District, except what was ceded by Maryland. The Virginia law, however, passed Dec. 17, 1792, was nearly identical with that of Maryland, similarly providing "that all slaves thereafter brought into that commonwealth shall be free."

At the January term 1844 of the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Rhodes vs. Bell was decided. The case is reported in 24 Howard, Rep. Page 397. Its caption thus reads:

"The District of Columbia being still governed by the laws of Virginia and Maryland, which were in force anterior to the cession, it is not lawful for an inhabitant of Washington county (the Maryland portion of the District) to purchase a slave in Alexandria county (the Virginia portion of the District) and bring him into Washington county for sale. If he does, the slave will become entitled to his freedom."

In this case one Little, residing in the Maryland part of the District, bought in 1837 of one Hall residing in the Virginia part of the District a slave, and removed him to Maryland side for sale, and shortly after sold him. About a year afterwards the slave was sold again, and was still retained in slavery at the time of the filing of the bill. He claimed his freedom on the ground that he had been brought into the Maryland portion of the District for sale, contrary to the Statute of 1793 and the Act of Congress of 1801, and was therefore by their operation free. The Supreme Court upon this state of fact, and after an elaborate examination of the law, unanimously held that the petitioner was entitled to his freedom.

This case occurred in 1837, and the Supreme Court has declared the law as late as 1844. It is evident that it is a slave could not be introduced for sale into the Maryland part of the District from the State of Virginia, he could not be from any other State, Maryland perhaps excepted; the laws of Maryland and, as adopted by Congress forbidding all such introduction from any quarter. The law thus stood upon the subject of introducing slaves for sale, at the time of the passage of the Act of 1850.

It will thus be seen that for the last fifty-five years the slave trade, between the District of Columbia and the other States, (Maryland perhaps excepted), has been prohibited under the very same penalty which the law of '50 provides, and that as late as 1844, the Supreme Court had declared in a case origination in 1897—

The only parties then possibly aggrieved by the law of 1850, are the citizens of Maryland, because they were the only parties who should previously, by any possibility, have introduced slaves into the District for sale. We very confidently submit, whether, if Maryland does not think it necessary to demand redress on account of the act of 1850, Mississippi cannot afford to subdue her grief at a measure which does not deprive her or her citizens of one scintilla of right that they had before!

But "the penalty of freedom" is harped upon! Well, it is no new thing. It was the law of Maryland, the law of Virginia, the law of the District previously; and why has that, the existence of which was almost unnoticed for 50 years, and certainly never complained of as an aggression, now become so monstrous a violation of constitutional power? It was all right in 1801, was so adjudged unanimously by the Supreme Court in 1844, and was never disputed until a year since. Why then this modern exasperation.—Independent

"THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC" "BLOWING HIS BUGLE!"

Fair, fellow citizens! Col. Pickens, of South Carolina flattered Quitman and Davis by saying that the disunionists of South Carolina relied on them to "blow Mississippi up to the breach," and now Mr. Rhett declares Gov. Quitman has been blowing his "bugle in the west!"

Rhett relies on him, and will glory in his success. It will be a triumph for secession—for South Carolina, for then she will get "co-operation." Listen at the traitor! How he glories over each vote cast for Quitman! How he boasts on the idea that each vote for Quitman is a step to a "Southern Confederacy, upon which he is to rise to be its 'first President,' and overlooks the ruins of a glorious Union, with the liberties of those voters lying buried beneath its ruins. How the traitor exults that "Mississippi is coming!"

Fellow-citizens, arouse to the danger before you! Do not suffer yourselves to be dragged out of the Union of your sires, to glaze and savor the traitorous appetite of Rhett, Pickens & Co. Remember each vote cast for Quitman, the rank nullifier, is a vote cast for disunion for civil commotion, and commercial ruin! Read Rhett, and think. This remark was made at the celebration of Fort Mifflin, June 28:

"Mr. Rhett declared he would go when ever South Carolina called. He feared no Federal bayonets, but Southern teachers. He would obey any summons from the State; and should he have to come to what Clay said he was fit for—the gallows, he would adorn it, in this cause, as well as any other man. The prospects, however, are cheering. GEORGIA, Alabama and Mississippi are coming. QUITMAN and Mr. DONALD are blowing a bugle in the west which will be heard in the extremities of Yankeeedom. He did not dread the result; the cause was good, and nothing would tempt the North to oppose it but internal division."

[From the Southern (Ala.) Shield.]

Mr. Editor—Much has been said by the rampant Disunionists, about the Abolition government, under which we live, and which is being the means of present oppression and degradation to the South. For the information of these gentry, we give below the officers of this government:

Millard Fillmore, of New York, President.
Wm. R. King, of Alabama, Vice-President.
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.
Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
A. H. Stewart, of Virginia, Secretary of Interior.
William Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, Secretary of War.
Benjamin K. Hall, of New York, Postmaster General.
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

Here we see five of the officers of this Government are Southern men, and among them, Wm. R. King, of Alabama, holding the second highest office in the gift of the people. Wm. R. King is a man of whose history it is only necessary to look back upon the history of Alabama from her cradle up. This man, who is one of the brightest stars of our State, and whose opinion are sought, on all matters of importance in Congress and respected throughout the Union, and who is as true as steel to the South and Southern institutions, is set down by these wretched higher law, disunion fanatics, as an abolitionist. Reader what will you hear next? The other members from the South, composing the officers of the Government are as a substantial and reliable men as the South or the world can produce, and yet we are told they are trampling upon our rights and grinding us to the dust.

UNCLE SAM.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Editor: We give below the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, so that when the disunion leaders are talking with tearful eyes, about our rights in the territories being yielded up to the decision of a set of free soil judges, the people can see who the men are—that if cases involving the titles to slaves in these territories should come up for trial, it may be seen who the judges of the Supreme Court are, and where they live:

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, Chief Justice,
John McLean, of Ohio, Associate Justice
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, "
John Catron, of Tennessee, "
P. V. Daniel, of Virginia, "
John McKinley, of Alabama, "
Samuel Nelson, of New York, "
Levi Woodbury, of N. H., "
J. C. Grier, of Penn., "

Here we see five of the nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are Southern men. Go on with your denunciations, misrepresentations, little sectional fanatics. "Drowning men will catch at straws."

E PLURIBUS UNUM.